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The PITTSBURCH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, April 26, 1794. Number 401.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, December 29.

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The raiſing the ſiege of Landau, is confirmed by a perſon, who, from the heights of Newſtadt ſaw the French army under the walls of Landau; and the Auſtrians flying in great diſorder and in all directions.

Such are the conſequences of two campaigns in which eighty thouſand Germans have been ſlain—one of the beſt diſciplined armies in Europe deſtroyed, and ſeveral millions ſpent, without the acquiſition of any of thoſe important advantages, which were promiſed with ſuch confidence at the commencement of the war.

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Circular letters have been iſſued from the adjutant general's office to all officers engaged in the recruiting ſervice, deſiring them to uſe the utmoſt activity in compleating their regiments.

The emperor and the ſtates of Brabant are ſtill at variance reſpecting the appointment of the ſuperior officers of the ſtate. His majeſty has appointed Mr. Van de Velde, chancellor of Brabant; but the ſtates have refuſed to accept him, as being unworthy of their confidence.

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KING'S SPEECH.

The following is his Britannic Majeſty's Speech, delivered at the Houſe of Parliament on the 21ſt day of January, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE circumſtances under which you are aſſembled require your moſt ſerious attention.

We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which depends the maintenance of our conſtitution, laws, and religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety.

You muſt have obſerved, with ſatisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general ſituation of Europe, ſince the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invaſion. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of conſiderable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithſtanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter proved highly beneficial to the common cauſe. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the South of Europe. The temporary poſſeſſion of the town and port of Toulon has greatly diſtreſſed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumſtances attending the evacuation of that place an important and deciſive blow has been given to their naval power, by the diſtinguiſhed conduct, abilities, and ſpirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by ſea and land.

The French have been driven from their poſſeſſions and fiſhery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquiſitions have been made both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

At ſea our ſuperiority has been undiſputed, and our commerce ſo effectually protected, that the loſſes ſuſtained have been inconſiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumſtances by which the further progreſs of the Allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the neceſſity of vigor and perſeverance on our part, but at the ſame time confirm the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a ſyſtem which enabled them to diſpoſe arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every reſtraint of juſtice, humanity, and religion. But theſe efforts, productive as they have neceſſarily been of internal diſcontent and confuſion in France, have alſo tended rapidly to exhauſt the natural and real ſtrength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the neceſſary continuance of the war, I ſhould ill conſult the eſſential intereſts of my people if I were deſirous of peace, on any grounds but ſuch as may provide for their permanent ſafety, and the independence and ſecurity of Europe. The attainment of theſe ends is ſtill obſtructed by the prevalence of a ſyſtem in France, equally incompatible with the happineſs of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impreſſion I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of ſeveral conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cauſe of ſuch general concern.

I reflect, with unſpeakable ſatisfaction, on the loyalty and firm attachment to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution and government, which, notwithſtanding the continued efforts employed to miſlead and ſeduce, have been ſo generally prevalent among all ranks of people. Theſe ſentiments have been eminently manifeſted in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the diſtinguiſhed bravery and ſpirit diſplayed on every occaſion by my forces, both by ſea and land: They have maintained the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which it is the object of all our exertions to preſerve.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the neceſſary eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you: and I am perſuaded you will be ready to make ſuch proviſion as the exigences of the times may require. I feel too ſenſibly the repeated proofs, which I have received of the affection of my ſubjects, not to lament the neceſſity of any additional burthens. It is however, a great conſolation to me, to obſerve the favorable ſtate of the revenue, and compleat ſucceſs of the meaſure, which was laſt year adopted for removing the embarraſſments affecting commercial credit.

Great muſt be the extent of our exertions, I truſt you will be enabled to provide for them in ſuch a manner as to avoid any preſſure which could be ſeverely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to deſtroy all property, to ſubvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce univerſally that wild and deſtructive ſyſtem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifeſted in France, furniſh a dreadful but uſeful leſſon to the preſent age, and to poſterity.

It only remains for us to continue to perſevere in our united exertions: Their diſcontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe, and could never terminate in ſecurity or peace. Impreſſed with the neceſſity of defending all that is moſt dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and reſources of the nation, on the combined efforts of ſo large a part of Europe, and, above all, on the inconteſtible juſtice of our cauſe, let us render our conduct a contraſt to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practiſing the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavor to merit the continuance of the divine favor and protection, which have been ſo eminently experienced by theſe kingdoms.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, April 2.

It was reported yeſterday, that a veſſel had arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, the captain of which was informed there by Mr. Gardoqui, that the king of Pruſſia had withdrawn his forces from the combined armies, in conſequence of the non-payment of a ſubſidy which he had demanded.

By captain Lovell, from Montſerrat, in 22 days, we have line upon line as to the cruelty, oppreſſion and inſults of the Britiſh in the Weſt India iſlands.—His liſt of prizes is 269, moſt of which are already condemned, not only at Montſerrat, but in the other iſlands—the new orders which had been received, had occaſioned no relaxation—The cruiſers were again putting out on new adventures, and the captains and crews in high ſpirits—The property condemned had been ſold, and the ſpoils divided among the ſailors who were indulging themſelves in the utmoſt riot and diſſipation—they add inſult to outrage—they laugh at the meaſures Congreſs may purſue—they make the Americans pay the charges of their condemnation!—Mr. Dennie's veſſel has been condemned and a bill drawn for the charges of condemnation, to the amount of 300 and odd pounds. Mr. Parſons of this town had a veſſel from France taken and carried to Jamaica.

It is computed the Britiſh have taken from 8 to 9 millions from the Americans. The conſequence to be aprehended from theſe captures are of the moſt ſerious and alarming nature.

Mr. Skipwith, our conſul at Martinico, who was taken on his paſſage homeward and carried into St. Euſtatia, had chartered a veſſel to bring home 360 priſoners. (Americans) whoſe cargoes and veſſels had been condemned.

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Captain Houſton informs, that immediately after the arrival of the January packet, the courts of admiralty in the Britiſh iſlands proceeded to the trial and condemnation of all the American veſſels and cargoes which had been carried in by their cruiſers.—That the inſtructions of the Britiſh court, upon which theſe proceedings were founded, were conſidered in the Weſt Indies as tantamount to a declaration of war againſt the United States. That under this idea capt. Houſton was informed by a gentleman direct from Antigua, that a ſchooner from Norfolk, belonging to a Mr. Taylor of that port, bound to Antigua and conſigned to Mr. John Taylor, the brother of the owner, was taken on her paſſage, near the iſland, by a privateer belonging to the conſignee, and carried into Antigua, where ſhe was tried and condemned as lawful prize; at which place there was a

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number of other veſſels in a ſimilar ſituation. That the ſhip Delaware, of Philadelphia, partly owned in this city by Mr. John Kirk, was taken on her paſſage from Martinique, in ballaſt, and a few barrels of proviſions, being the remainder of her outward cargo, into Montſerrat, tried, condemned and ſold. This information was received from Mr. Spears, of Baltimore, who, together with Mr. Skipwith, the American conſul at Martinique, was a paſſenger on board of the Delaware. That a ſhip from Baltimore, bound to St. Euſtatius, loaded with flour, and belonging to Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, a member of Congreſs, when about to anchor in the road of St. Eutatius, under the protection of the guns of the fort, was boarded by a Britiſh privateer, and carried to Baſſeterre, in St. Kitt's, where ſhe was libelled. That this conduct was connived at by the Dutch in this as well as ſeveral other inſtances; and that captain Houſton himſelf ſaw three American veſſels taken within reach of the guns of the fort, and carried off. That the Spaniards purſue a ſimilar ſyſtem of flagrant injuſtice, in capturing American veſſels, and that it was reported and generally believed, that upwards of one hundred American veſſels had been carried into Porto Rico, by Spaniſh cruiſers, the crews of which were confined in priſon. That from an accurate calculation, made by a gentleman of information, there were in the Britiſh iſlands not leſs than 600 ſail of American veſſels, which will upon the ſame principle be undoubtedly condemned. That as ſoon as any American veſſel is condemned, the officers and crew are turned aſhore, without being afforded any means of ſubſiſtence. That by the aſſiſtance of ſome charitable individuals, a number of Americans were relieved, and enabled to purchaſe a ſmall veſſel to carry them to their homes. That Mr. Skipwith, the American conſul, was at St. Eutatius, endeavoring to procure veſſels to ſend home his diſtreſſed countrymen, who are daily flocking there from the Engliſh iſlands.

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But we are far from wiſhing to poſſeſs theſe ports ourſelves provided we can have the free uſe of them in the hands of others; and there is no nation in whoſe hands it is more our intereſt they ſhould remain than in thoſe of Spain, becauſe that kingdom has gold and we have bread. We think that this our mutual intereſt, elucidated and preſſed with the Court of Spain, might before this time have led to a ſatisfactory adjuſtment; which unleſs it ſhall take place, we ſee clearly, that in no very diſtant period, it will be as impoſſible to keep the people from an invaſion of the Miſſiſſippi banks, as to prevent the ſpring floods from rolling into that river. With reſpect to the expediency of ſuch a revolution, we ſay nothing; but in caſe of continuing to occlude the navigation have no doubt of the juſtice of it.

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At this juncture we have France to aſſiſt us, who, ſhould we now take a part, will not fail to ſtand by us and Canada is independent of Britain, and the inſtigators of Indian hoſtilities are removed; and ſhould we lie by, while France is ſtruggling for her liberties, it cannot be ſuppoſed that her republic will embark in a war on our account after ſhe ſhall have been victorious. It was for this reaſon that though we approved of the conduct of the Preſident, and the judiciary of the United States, in their endeavours to preſerve peace; and an impartial neutrality until the ſenſe of the nation had been taken on the neceſſity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet now that the Congreſs have been convened, and ſuch juſt grounds exiſt, we are weary of their tardiness in coming forward to meaſures of reſpriſal.

But we have obſerved with great pain that our councils want the integrity or ſpirit of republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of ſtockholders or their ſubordinates; and our minds feel with ſo much indignancy, that we are almoſt ready to wiſh for a ſtate of revolution and the guillotine of France for a ſhort ſpace in order to inflict puniſhment on the miſcreants that enervate and diſgrace our government.

Nevertheleſs we know that in the caſe of a war with Britain we are the moſt expoſed of all parts of the United States, and we conſider it as a great dereliction of our intereſt that in the bill making proviſion for putting in a poſture of defence ſeveral fed forts, there is a total ſilence of the part of Preſqu'iſle, from whence as well known the Britiſh within may invade our country; and though we hear of veſſels of war fitted out to protect againſt the Algerines, yet not a word of an armed veſſel on Lake Erie, to intercept the ſupplies of knives and axes to the Indian allies of Britain.

But it is hoped that our public councils will take advantage of theſe hints, and ſhould a war take place with the Britiſh adminiſtration

Reſolved, That we will ſubmit to any direct tax, and perſonal ſervice to give it a ſucceſsful proſecution.

Reſolved, That a copy of theſe reſolutions be ſent to the Members of Congreſs from this ſide the mountain, and to the Democratic Societies of Kentucky and Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

THOMAS MORTON, Chairman

Atteſt.

WM. H. BEAUMONT, Secretary.

At a meeting of a ſociety from the four counties at the houſe of Samuel Sinclair, at the mouth of Yough, April 15, 1794.

SAMUEL WILSON, in the Chair, and

MATTHEW JAMISON, Secretary.

Reſolved, That the following be propoſed as a conſtitution for forming a Republican Society, in each colonel's diſtrict throughout the four counties.

WE, the people of Colonel diſtrict in county, in order to form a ſpeedy communication between ourſelves and the citizens of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Allegheny counties, and a more perfect union to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this conſtitution for the diſtrict of

number of other veſſels in a ſimilar ſituation. That the ſhip Delaware, of Philadelphia, paſſed owned in this city by Mr. John Rock, was taken on her paſſage from Martinique, in ballaſt, and a few barrels of proviſions, being the remainder of her outward cargo, into Montſerrat, tried, condemned and ſold. This information was received from Mr. Spears, of Baltimore, who, together with Mr. Skipwith, the American conſul at Martinique, was a paſſenger on board of the Delaware. That a ſhip from Baltimore, bound to St. Euſtatius, loaded with flour, and belonging to Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, a member of Congreſs, when about to anchor in the road of St. Euſtatius, under the protection of the guns of the fort, was boarded by a Britiſh privateer, and carried to Baſſeterre, in St. Kitt's, where ſhe was libelled. That this conduct is countenanced by the Dutch in this as well as ſeveral other inſtances; and that captain Houſton himſelf ſaw three American veſſels taken within reach of the guns of the fort, and carried off. That the Spaniards purſue a ſimilar ſyſtem of flagrant injuſtice, in capturing American veſſels, and that it was reported and generally believed, that upwards of one hundred American veſſels had been carried into Porto Rico, by Spaniſh cruiſers, the crews of which were confined in priſon. That from an accurate examination, made by a gentleman of Martinique, there were in the Britiſh iſlands of leſs than 600 ſail of American veſſels, which will upon the ſame principle be undoubtedly condemned. That as ſoon as any American veſſel is condemned, the officers and crew are turned aſhore, without being afforded any means of ſubſiſtence. That by the aſſiſtance of ſome charitable individuals, a number of Americans were relieved, and enabled to purchaſe a ſmall veſſel to carry them to their homes. That Mr. Skipwith, the American conſul, was at St. Euſtatius, endeavoring to procure veſſels to ſend home his diſtreſſed countrymen, who are daily flocking there from the Engliſh iſlands.

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That the people of this country had hitherto themſelves been diſpoſed to acquieſce in this grievance, under the idea that the treaty on our part had not been fully executed; for we could not demand right until we were confident that we had done right. But in the mean time we could ſee no reaſon for not going near thoſe poſts with our eſtabliſhments, and taking poſſeſſion of the Lake, in order to have it in our power to reſtrain the Indian hoſtilities; for we have little or no idea that theſe can ever be reſtrained; but by having poſſeſſion of theſe poſts; or by going near them with our eſtabliſhments by the way of Preſqu'Iſle and Lake Erie; for it has always been well known to us that the Britiſh are the ſource of the Indian diſſatisfaction and enmity; they have furniſhed the ſcalping knife; they have urged its uſe againſt us; and nothing but our interpoſing ourſelves between them and the hoſtile tribes can give or preſerve peace. But the objection has been that a meaſure of this nature would give umbrage to Britain, and involve us in a war. The ſuggeſtion appeared ſufficiently humiliating, and was a proof how abject a people could in a ſhort time become, who had ſhewn themſelves a few years before to be capable of brave and republican exertions. It was prepoſterous enough that the public treaſury ſhould be for years paſt waſted in chaſing Indians as you would fugitive wild beaſts, when by attacking the ſource of their hoſtilities the communication with Britain, a viſible and tangible object, they would of themſelves languiſh and like a ſerpent, without the heat of the ſun, become torpid and motionleſs; but we are perfectly ſenſible that ſuch has been the extreme ignorance of the ſea-coaſt parts of the union with reſpect to our ſituation, that they either did not believe what we always aſſerted, to wit; that the Britiſh were the prompters of the Indian depredations; or ſuch was their ſelf-intereſt that they were not willing to credit it, leaſt by reſenting the conduct, a war might be incurred. It is perhaps fortunate for us that the ſpoliations of the Britiſh cruizers, and of the Algerine corſairs has made them fellow ſufferers with ourſelves; diſſolved the enchantment of mercantile attachment, and the bands of ſlaviſh fear by the ſenſe of wrong; and wrought up, once more, the American mind to an energy and reſolution which their honor demands, and their intereſt requires. War is beyond queſtion a horrid evil, but the attacking an adverſary who has made war, is reducing him to peace, by making war painful to him that he may ceaſe to continue it.

At this juncture we have France to aſſiſt us, who, ſhould we now take a part, will not fail to ſtand by us and Canada is independent of Britain, and the inſtigators of Indian hoſtilities are removed; and ſhould we be by, while France is ſtruggling for her liberties, it cannot be ſuppoſed that her republic will embark in a war on our account after ſhe ſhall have been victorious. It was for this reaſon that though we approved of the conduct of the Preſident, and the judiciary of the United States, in their endeavours to preſerve peace; and an immaturity had been taken on the neceſſity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet now that the Congreſs have been convened, and ſuch juſt grounds exiſt, we are weary of their tardineſs in coming forward to meaſures of reſpriſal.

But we have obſerved with great pain that our councils want the integrity or ſpirit of republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of ſtockholders or their ſubordinates; and our minds feel this with ſo much indignancy, that we are almoſt ready to wiſh for a ſtate of revolution and the guillotine of France for a ſhort ſpace in order to inflict puniſhment on the miſcreants that enervate and diſgrace our government.

Nevertheleſs we know that in the caſe of a war with Britain we are the moſt expoſed of all parts of the United States, and we conſider it as a great dereliction of our intereſt that in the bill making proviſion for putting in a poſture of defence ſeveral forts, there is a total ſilence [illegible] Preſqu'Iſle, from whence it is well known the Britiſh within our country; and though we [illegible] veſſels of war fitted out to protect against the Algerines, yet not a ſingle armed veſſel on Lake Erie, to intercept the ſupplies of arms and axes to the Indian allies of Britain.

But it is hoped that our public councils will take advantage of theſe hints, and ſhould a war [illegible] with the Britiſh adminiſtration.

Reſolved, That we will ſubmit to any direct tax, and [illegible] to give it a ſucceſsful termination.

Reſolved, That a copy of theſe reſolutions be ſent to the Members of Congreſs from this ſtate, the Governor, and to the Democratic Societies of Kentucky and Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

THOMAS MORTON, Chairman

Attеſt.

W. H. BEAUMONT, Secretary.

At a meeting of a ſociety from the four counties at the houſe of Samuel Sinclair, at the mouth of Yough, April 15, 1794.

SAMUEL WILSON, in the Chair, and

MATTHEW JAMISON, Secretary.

Reſolved, That the following be propoſed as a conſtitution for forming a Republican Society, in each colonel's diſtrict throughout the four counties.

WE, the people of Colonel [illegible] diſtrict in [illegible] county, in order to form a ſpeedy communication between ourſelves and the citizens of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Alleghany counties, and a more perfect union to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this conſtitution for the diſtrict of

Pittſburgh, May 10.

A detachment of the ſtate artillery arrived here on Wedneſday afternoon laſt from Philadelphia, under the command of Lieut. J. Hazlewood, on their way to Preſqu'iſle. Lt. Richard Hazlewood who firſt commanded them was thrown from his horſe and killed, near Straſburgh.

To a Gentleman on the Eaſt of Alleghany Mountain, Franklin county.

SIR,

I Underſtand that you have boaſted if you had an opportunity of me, you would make me *aſhamed* for being a foe to the exciſe law.

I wiſh to convey to you, through the medium of the public papers, a few haſty thoughts on the ſubject, that you may have ſome idea of what you muſt do, in order to accompliſh what you propoſe.

You muſt ſhew me the propriety of government truſting its concerns, and the intereſts of the people, in the worſt of characters; that it is conſiſtent with liberty and freedom to demand money of people without letting them know what is done with it; whether it is applied to the purpoſe for which it was collected, or whether it be not embezzled to private emolument—that officers are obliged to render account for every farthing they collect—that it conſiſts with the rights of man to compel people to ſwear againſt themſelves; and that in ſo doing, there is no danger of perjury, nor any temptation to it. You muſt convince me that it conſiſts with the principles of equity and juſtice, that the ſame article ſhould contribute as much to the ſupport of government in a part, where it ſells for 3*ſ.* in trade, as it doth in a part where it will bring 4 or 5*ſ.* caſh, and that people ſhould pay the one-fifth of their market produce to the ſupport of government. You muſt convince me further, that it is juſtice to exciſe our principal article of trade, which generally ſerves as a ſubſtitute for caſh, and that yours go free. Should government exciſe the flour you carry to market, as it does our whiſkey, and thus put you and us a little more on a par, would you ſubmit without a murmur? Would it not be *conſtitutional?* If the one is juſt and right, and every way conſiſtent with liberty, would not the other?

But there is more to be done yet before I can be aſhamed. You muſt ſhew me, that there is no juſtice in demanding contributions from the citizens for the ſupport of government in proportion to their wealth and benefits they enjoy, but that one man ſhould pay 20*ſ.* and another that is more wealth ſhould pay only 1*ſ.* and conſequently the inhabitants of the back parts of the United States, who are the moſt indigent, and leſs wealthy, having no foreign market, and none at all for caſh but what is merely accidental, ſhould pay double (becauſe we probably make twice the quantity of whiſkey) to what you do, who are rich and wealthy, and have the advantage of a ready market, and the caſh in your hand for all your produce. When you reconcile theſe things with the principles of liberty and freedom, equity and juſtice, and with the rights of mankind, then I will not only be aſhamed, but even confounded; I will then renounce republican principles, and become your convert. But until then I ſhall remain a

REPUBLICAN.

Forks of Yough, April 18, 1794.

Mr. Scull,

ON my way to Pittſburgh I happened to be in Greenſburgh on the 28th of February laſt. where there were convened a number of the propoſed committee mentioned in your paper of the 19th. They proceeded to elect a chairman and ſecretary—Thomas Hamiſton, Eſq. was duly elected chairman, and George Armſtrong, Eſq. ſecretary; and after due deliberation on the papers then laid before them, they found the buſineſs could not be compleated that time—the chairman moved, that a number of reſpectable gentlemen well ſkilled and able pen men, ſhould be elected to bring forward the buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible—agreed—and five members were then appointed to meet on the Wedneſday following to take into their view all the proceedings, and have the ſame ſent by the poſt, to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette. If I do not miſtake there was much money collected that night as would pay for the printing. I am waiting with great anxiety of mind to ſee their production in your paper as was agreed on that night—I now wiſh to know why their proceedings were not publiſhed before this time.

Franklin county, April 6, 1794.

The following lines were written at Bethlehem, in Pennſylvania, by a young Lady.

WITH true regret I quit theſe happy plains,
Where ſmiling peace and ſoft contentment reigns,
Where no rude ſtorms nor anxious cares moleſt,
Where each one ſtrives to make the other bleſt.
O! bleſt retirement from noiſe and tumult free,
From life's deceits the beſt ſecurity:
Here far retir'd from diſſipations train,
The thoughtleſs trifles with the gay and vain,
Midſt verdant lawns and flowry fields I ſtray,
Or wander through the unfrequented way,
Where tow'ring trees and rugged rocks abound,
And all is calm ſolemnity around.
Where murm'ring ſtreams in ſoft meander flow,
And teach the heart oblivion of its woe;
Or liſten to yon cataract that glides
With rapid force into the Lehigh ſides.
Here ſimple nature charms each feeling heart,
Undeck by pomp and unadorn'd by art;
Remembrance oft ſhall bring into my view,
Thoſe rural ſcenes that I have trac'd with you.

The following ANECDOTE may ſerve to evince, that it is the Ignorance of the many that makes the Wiſdom of the few.

KINGS were once eſteemed Demigods, and even their remote agents on aſſuming a little ſtate and grimace, were looked on as ſomething ſupernatural—But *tempora mutantur.*

At an aſſizes in a country town in the weſt of England, the judges were, as uſual, uſhered in by the inhabitants with all the pomp and pageantry imaginable. Each of thoſe dignified perſonages, alone in a ſeparate coach, accoutred (if it may be ſo expreſſed) with a wig that nearly covered the upper part of his body, made an appearance not unlike one of thoſe ſolemn birds of Minerva, commonly called an owl, of an enormous growth.

The bells rung—trumpets ſounded—dogs barked—children bawled—cats ſquawled—parrots ſcreamed—and all the whole town was in motion and running to the town hall to get a ſight of my Lord Judge.

An old woman from a diſtance who had never been bleſſed with ſuch a ſight, and who could not quietly drop into the grave without it, vociferates, where's my Lord Judge? where's my Lord Judge? His lordſhip was pointed out to her by a byſtander juſt ſtepping out of his coach: her eyes fixed on his big wig, ſhe contemplates in ſilent admiration the wiſdom it contains.—But how ſuperficial is worldly wiſdom! how tranſitory human grandeur! A temporary ſhambles was at times erected in front of the town-hall, and an unlucky dog of a butcher had left one of his hooks on one ſide of the door. This hook, on which many a calfs head had hung, as if endued with an inſtinctive knowledge, by a ſtrange fatality, as the GREAT MAN enters, caught hold of his wiſdom fraught peruke, and left him only with the hair nature had given him. The old lady on ſeeing the metamorphoſis exclaims, O Lord! O Lord! 'tis a man! 'tis a man; I always thought my Lord Judge had been a pretty thing in a baſket.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ſubſcriber has got a good Ferry Boat, large enough to carry waggon and team, at his Ferry on the Monongahela river, on the neareſt road by 7 miles from Waſhington to Greenſburgh, and Alliance Iron Works, good banks on each ſide the river, the hills low and eaſy to aſcend. He alſo keeps entertainment for travellers. Any gentleman favoring him with their cuſtom will be accommodated in the beſt manner, and due attention will be given by the public's humble ſervt.

PETER CASNER.

N. B. The above ferry is 18 miles from Waſhington, 16 from Cherry's mill, and 9 from Alliance Iron Works.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the ſum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the firſt of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on ſaid note for one pound five ſhillings.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Alleghery county, Elizabeth township, a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one ſhoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 3, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING buſineſs in Front ſtreet, Pittſburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick houſe, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen ſtockings, of different quality, for ſale. He requeſts that thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worſted, ſpun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very ſlack twiſted, and brought to him in hanks. Thoſe who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a veſſel in Liſbon, to his owners in this town, dated

"Liſbon, Feb. 12th, 1794.

"It is reported to day that all the Swediſh ſhips in Portugal muſt depart out of their ports by the 20th inſt. but for what reaſon they know not, but the general opinion is, that Great Britain is determined to declare WAR againſt every power that will not take an active part againſt France."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

FROM ALBANY.

By a gentleman from the north, we learn, that the redoutable Don Quixotte of Canada is now flyly buiding two frigates at St. Johns, for the purpoſe of giving him almoſt the command of Lake Champlain:—We ſay flyly, becauſe our informant adds, that he has taken the precaution of enclоſing his frigates under cover of two large buildings, leaſt the rebellious Sans Culottes of the U. S. ſhould take the hint:—However, as the cat has jumped out of the bag, we doubt not but the moſt ſprited meaſures will be purſued to counteract the vile purpoſes of this bloody knight.

The Courier Francois of this morning contains an account ſaid to be conveyed by a letter, dated, under ſail, in ſight of Cape Henry, 17th inſtant. That an American veſſel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a ſuſpenſion of arms—that they have declared in favor of France againſt England, and have already made preparations to beſiege Gibraltar.

The George Barclay arrived veſterday, and having left Graveſend on the 15th of March brings nothing new.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia of 7th April.

"You will no doubt have heard of capture of Martinique, &c. this day we have an account that St. Lucia is taken by ſtorm, and all the garriſon killed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correſpondent in this city, dated Feb. 21ſt, 1794, received by the William Penn.

"The Britiſh Miniſter ſeems determined to continue the war with France which is directly contrary to the wiſhes of a very large majority of the people here of all ranks. Republicans are much more numerous than when I came here and are increaſing very rapidly: they do not fear to rail at the King and Miniſtry, in the coffee houſes, &c. and what the Royaliſts call ſeditious pamphlets, are now to be ſeen expoſed for ſale at the windows, with the title pages open, ſo that every one that paſſes may read them.

"The French have been very ſucceſsful the preceding winter; ſo much ſo, that it is the opinion of great numbers that they will attempt to land in England, this ſpring; and great preparations are actually making to prevent them."

The non importation bill was taken up on Monday laſt in the Senate, and the firſt ſection negatived, 11 to 14. The other ſections of courſe fell, yet a queſtion was put upon a third reading of the bill, which paſſed in the negative by the caſting vote of the Vice-Preſident.

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‡‡‡ The Members who compoſe the Weſtmoreland county TROOP of HORSE, are requeſted to meet in Greenſburgh, on Friday the 20th day of June next, preciſely at 2 o'clock P. M. for Military Exercite, with their uniform, arms, and accoutrements in good order.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Capt.

Greenſburgh, May 7, 1794.

Pittſburgh, May 10.

A detachment of the ſtate artillery arrived here on Wedneſday afternoon laſt from Philadelphia, under the command of Lieut. J. Hazlewood, on their way to Preſqu'iſle. Lt. Richard Hazlewood who firſt commanded them was thrown from his horſe and killed, near Straſburgh.

To a Gentleman on the Eaſt of Alleghenny Mountain, Franklin county.

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PETER CASNER.

N. B. The above ferry is 18 miles from Waſhington, 16 from Cherry's mill, and 9 from Alliance Iron Works.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the ſum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the firſt of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on ſaid note for one pound five ſhillings.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Alleghery county, Elizabeth township, a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one ſhoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 3, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING buſineſs in Front ſtreet, Pittſburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick houſe, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen ſtockings, of different quality, for ſale. He requeſts that thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worſted, ſpun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very ſlack twiſted, and brought to him in hanks. Thoſe who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a veſſel in Liſbon, to his owners in this town, dated

"Liſbon, Feb. 12th, 1794.

"It is reported to day that all the Swediſh ſhips in Portugal muſt depart out of their ports by the 20th inſt. but for what reaſon they know not, but the general opinion is, that Great Britain is determined to declare WAR againſt every power that will not take an active part againſt France."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

FROM ALBANY.

By a gentleman from the north, we learn, that the redoutable Don Quixotte of Canada is now flyly building two frigates at St. Johns, for the purpoſe of giving him almoſt the command of Lake Champlain:—We ſay flyly, becauſe our informant adds, that he has taken the precaution of enclоſing his frigates under cover of two large buildings, leaſt the rebellious Sans Culottes of the U. S. ſhould take the hint:—However, as the cat has jumped out of the bag, we doubt not but the moſt ſpirited meaſures will be purſued to counteract the vile purpoſes of this bloody knight.

The Courier Francois of this morning contains an account ſaid to be conveyed by a letter, dated, under ſail, in ſight of Cape Henry, 17th inſtant. That an American veſſel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a ſuſpenſion of arms—that they have declared in favor of France againſt England, and have already made preparations to beſiege Gibraltar.

The George Barclay arrived yeſterday, and having left Graveſend on the 15th of March brings nothing new.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia of 7th April.

"You will no doubt have heard of capture of Martinique, &c. this day we have an account that St. Lucia is taken by ſtorm, and all the garriſon killed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correſpondent in this city, dated Feb. 21ſt, 1794, received by the William Penn.

"The Britiſh Miniſter ſeems determined to continue the war with France which is directly contrary to the wiſhes of a very large majority of the people here of all ranks. Republicans are much more numerous than when I came here and are increaſing very rapidly: they do not fear to rail at the King and Miniſtry, in the coffee houſes, &c. and what the Royaliſts call ſeditious pamphlets, are now to be ſeen expoſed for ſale at the windows, with the title pages open, ſo that every one that paſſes may read them.

"The French have been very ſucceſsful the preceding winter; ſo much ſo, that it is the opinion of great numbers that they will attempt to land in England, this ſpring; and great preparations are actually making to prevent them."

The non importation bill was taken up on Monday laſt in the Senate, and the firſt ſection negatived, 11 to 14. The other ſections of courſe fell, yet a queſtion was put upon a third reading of the bill, which paſſed in the negative by the caſting vote of the Vice-Preſident.

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‡‡‡ The Members who compoſe the Weſtmoreland county TROOP of HORSE, are requeſted to meet in Greenſburgh, on Friday the 20th day of June next, preciſely at 2 o'clock P. M. for Military Exercite, with their uniform, arms, and accoutrements in good order.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Capt.

Greenſburgh, May 7, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to inſtructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March laſt,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unleſs the purchaſer or purchaſers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do reſpectively make his or their ſecond payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will ſeverally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.
April 12, 1794.

THE *partnerſhip of Terence and Andrew Campbell, merchants, of the town of Greenſburgh, is this day diſſolved —All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are hereby requeſted to come in, ſettle and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt day of June next, otherwiſe their bonds, notes and book accounts will be given into the hands of authority to recover the ſame—The adjuſtment of all the partnerſhip concerns is left by mutual conſent to Terence Campbell, who intends ſhortly to remove from this place, it is expected that thoſe concerned will apply to him with all poſſible diſpatch— All perſons indebted to ſaid Terence Campbell, previous to the partnerſhip between him and Mr. James Langley, of Waſhington, to whom notice was given ſeveral months ago, to pay off their accounts, are again called upon for the laſt time, and they will have themſelves only to blame if they ſuffer themſelves to be ſued which will moſt certainly be the caſe if they do not ſpeak without further delay.*

TERENCE CAMPBELL.
Greenſburgh, April 6, 1794.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber living on the new ſtate road between the Nine Mile run and Turtle creek, on the 12th inſt. a black* COLT, *two years old, branded R. A. The above reward and reaſonable expences will be paid to any perſon on delivering ſaid Colt to*

RHINEHART ANTIS.
Allegheny county, April 12, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well aſſorted, for ſale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittſburgh, April 10, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.
Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

Jackſon & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of
4th month, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, eſq. Connel'-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeſon town; Henry Evans, Caſper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foſter, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redſtone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawſon, Sawickly; John Light, Joſeph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Mackentire, Agneſs M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Cleſky, Chriſtopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watſon, eſq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Roſs, care of John M'Lelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeſon town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greenſburgh; Mary Woodrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawſon.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any perſons who will engage to drive Pack-Horſes for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Joſeph M'Dowell's mill, who is authoriſed to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.
April 17, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A ſeat of boots will be enſured to one or two good hands, and the caſh paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above buſineſs, on generous terms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the ſtate of Kentucky, for the tranſaction of buſineſs on COMMISSION. Attention ſhall be given to the ſale or purchaſe of lands, the regiſtering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the firſt day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are ſubjected to forfeiture within the ſtate.

I will alſo ſettle accounts; collect debts, and do ſuch other buſineſs as I may be favored with. My compenſation for regiſtering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the poſtage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN Teſtimony Wereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE

The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaoſn at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill— He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4ſ. rye 3ſ. corn 2ſ. and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at ſaid Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.— At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin townſhip. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his ſire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

THE *partnership of Terence and Andrew Campbell, merchants, of the town of Greensburgh, is this day dissolved —All those who are indebted to said partnership are hereby requested to come in, settle and pay off their respective balances before the first day of June next, otherwise their bonds, notes and book accounts will be given into the hands of authority to recover the same—The adjustment of all the partnership concerns is left by mutual consent to Terence Campbell, who intends shortly to remove from this place, it is expected that those concerned will apply to him with all possible dispatch— All persons indebted to said Terence Campbell, previous to the partnership between him and Mr. James Langley, of Washington, to whom notice was given several months ago, to pay off their accounts, are again called upon for the last time, and they will have themselves only to blame if they suffer themselves to be sued which will most certainly be the case if they do not settle without further delay.*

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, April 6, 1794.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living on the new state road between the Nine Mile run and Turtle creek, on the 12th inst. a black* COLT, *two years old, branded* R. A. *The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any person on delivering said Colt to*

RHINEHART ANTIS.

Allegheny county, April 12, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, situate on the south side of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the first rate. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

Jackson & Co.

HAVE for sale at their Store in the town of *Brownsville*, a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeswax, butter, cheese, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the highest prices will be given.

Redstone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, esq. Connel'-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeson town; Henry Evans, Casper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foster, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redstone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawson, Sawickly; John Light, Joseph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Mackentire, Agness M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Closky, Christopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watson, esq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Ross, care of John M'Clelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeson town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greensburgh; Mary Woodrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawson.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any persons who will engage to drive Pack-Horses for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the subscriber, at Joseph M'Dowell's mill, who is authorised to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN Testimony Wereof I (L. S.) have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand seven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE

The Famous Horse

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the stable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill— He will stand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the subscriber's, and so alternately, week about, at each stand, during the season, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn 2*s.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at said Ewing's or the subscriber's by the first of October next.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.— At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 26, 1794.